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Spring and Summer Events in Academe: Pages 33-48

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News Summary

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Is it possible for an innovative, small private college to merge with a huge state university and still maintain its identity? Story on Page 5.

A dispute over a collective-bargaining election at Harvard University has prompted warnings that faculty members' freedom of speech may be in jeopardy. Story on Page 6.

The Michigan legislature may postpone scheduled payments of state funds to public colleges and universities there. Story on Page 8.

Illegal payments to top college athletes are the exception, not the rule, says an official of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Story on Page 10.

Despite cuts in other areas of the University of California's budget, microelectronics programs and students will enjoy increased state support. Story on Page 11.

The Reagan Administration will not send Congress its plan to dismantle the Department of Education until it drums up more backing for the idea. Story on Page 19.

Bruce Allen Murphy says he's "astounded" that his new book on the political activities of the late Supreme Court Justices Louis D. Brandeis and Felix Frankfurter has created the stir that it has. Story on Page 25.

Chile's government is reducing support for its colleges and universities drastically, in part because of the ideas of Milton Friedman, the University of Chicago economist. Story on Page 23.

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Universities Urged to Bar Secrecy in Pacts with Private Industry

35 educators and company executives weigh the commercialization of research

By KIM McDONALD

The presidents of five major universities have agreed with the leaders of nine high-technology companies that universities should avoid secrecy in any research contracts or licensing agreements with private industry.

Following a three-day meeting in California on the problems of commercializing research, the university presidents and industry leaders also agreed that any relationship between faculty members and industry "should not be allowed to interfere with their overriding obligation to the university to fulfill their primary responsibilities of teaching and research."

The conference, held at Pajaro Dunes, near Monterey, was called by Donald Kennedy, president of Stanford University, in response to growing concern about the increased number of research agreements between university researchers and biotechnology companies.

Besides Mr. Kennedy, the 35 participants in the meeting included the presidents of the California Institute of Technology, the University of California, Harvard University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; other administrators and faculty members from the five universities; and executives from such companies as the Syntex Corporation, Cetus Corporation, Genentech, and E. I. Dupont de Nemours & Company.

A Stanford spokesman who attended the conference, which was closed to the public, said participants said a number of universities, including Stanford, had been approached by companies with proposals that would require researchers to keep their results secret until the companies could exploit them.

While universities need more interaction with industries because of limited federal support for research, Mr. Kennedy said, "we need it on thoughtfully structured terms."

The participants in the meeting basically

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

► **The text** of the statement by university presidents and industry executives appears on Pages 12 and 13.

► **Soviet** intelligence efforts at U.S. universities will increase if researchers fail to restrict scientific information, the deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency has told Congress. Story on Page 17.

Quirk in Rules Permits Former Students to Refinance Loans at Low Rates

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON
WASHINGTON

At a time when many college students have lost their eligibility for federally guaranteed loans, hundreds of former students are refinancing their previous loans under much more favorable terms than those now available to new borrowers.

Current charges to new borrowers, which the Reagan Administration has asked Congress to increase, are 9-per-cent annual interest plus a 5-per-cent "origination fee." The maximum repayment period is 10 years.

The former students, however, can choose new repayment schedules of up to 20 years, substantially reduce the size of their monthly payments, and lock in an interest rate of only 7 per cent for the entire period—all with the blessings of the federal government. There are no other financing charges.

'Graduated Repayment' Plans

In addition, the previous borrowers—but not the new ones—can select "graduated repayment" plans to cut the size of their monthly payments even more for several years in exchange for higher payments later.

Although no increase in loan principal is involved, all of a former student's outstanding debts are paid off and he receives what in effect is a new loan—a long-term extension of credit at comparatively low rates.

Those seeming inequities have occurred because recent changes imposed by Congress on the basic Guaranteed Student Loan program do not also apply to a separate new program of loan consolidations administered by the Student Loan Marketing Association. The association, known as Sallie Mae, is a private corporation chartered by Congress in 1972 to increase access to guaranteed loans.

Under legislation passed in the fall of 1980, when the interest rate on guaranteed loans was raised from 7 per cent to 9 per cent, Sallie Mae is authorized to offer pre-

Continued on Page 22, Column 1

CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

"I think we have to acknowledge the scandal that this central issue of our times has been fundamentally ignored in our universities. There has been a wave of concern about nuclear-weapons education, but it is very belated. Very little of the anti-nuclear discussion came from students or faculty members. It is high time that this is changing." *–Robert Jay Lifton, Yale University*

See story, Page 9

gage in collective bargaining. The enabling legislation died when the Assembly voted, 67 to 27, not to reconsider a bill that had been indefinitely postponed earlier by the lower house.

The legislation, which has failed repeatedly since 1973, was supported by the Association of University of Wisconsin Faculties, an affiliate of the American Federation of Teachers (A.F.L.-C.I.O.) and the 400,000-member state A.F.L.-C.I.O. The bill was strongly opposed by the board of regents, the university administration, and faculty members on several campuses of the university, including Green Bay, Madison, and Parkside.

▪ Bill Barring Student Suits Fails to Pass in Idaho

A bill that would have prevented students and faculty members at state institutions from suing other state agencies has died in the Idaho Legislature. A version of the bill passed the state House of Representatives last month.

The bill was proposed after the University of Idaho Law School Clinic, which gives students practical legal experience, sued to stop the Idaho Department of Transportation from enlarging a state highway.

Proponents of the bill charged that environmental suits filed by the clinic had cost the state thousands of dollars.

The Idaho Bar Association opposed the bill, which failed to pass the Senate before the Legislature adjourned for the year.

▪ Fire in Rockefeller U. Lab Alarms New Yorkers

A fire in a cell-biology laboratory at Rockefeller University last week briefly frightened some New York City residents when early news reports on television erroneously said the blaze was endangering radioactive materials.

The university conducts no nuclear research, and the only radioactive materials stored near the area of the fire were low-level isotopes used in tracing biological substances and in some measuring devices, a university spokesman said.

"Even if the fire had reached the radiation equipment, there would have been no danger because of the type and small amounts of radiation involved," he said.

The fire was confined to three or four rooms in the Bronk Laboratory building, he said, although other areas suffered water damage. The cause of the fire was not yet known.

▪ Stanford Bars Access to Computerized Jokes

Public access to a computer file of some 1,300 jokes at Stanford University has been closed after a complaint from a campus administrator that some of them are racially offensive.

John Sack, manager of the Center for Information Technology, Stanford's computer center, said that the joke file had been left open for additions. The file was assembled as part of a campus system that is used in computer training.

The complaint was lodged by Henry Organ, associate director for foundations in the Stanford Office of Development, whose secretary discovered the jokes while in a computer-training class.

▪ 'Hell Week' Accident Kills Sophomore at Towson State

A sophomore fraternity pledge at Towson State University died last week after a car he was driving ran off an expressway near the campus and turned over. Two passengers were injured, one seriously, a university spokesman said.

Victor M. Siegel, of Baltimore, was killed in the accident.

The three men had been returning from a trip to gather signatures of fraternity alumni as one requirement for joining Alpha Omega Lambda, a local group that was recently forbidden to use campus facilities after the university received complaints about alleged hazing by its members.

The early-morning accident occurred during "Hell Week," in which the fraternity's pledges were allegedly deprived of sleep.

The three students, who reportedly had not been drinking that evening, were fulfilling another pledging requirement by wearing costumes.

Mr. Siegel was dressed as a Playboy bunny, and his passengers as a boxer and a skindiver.

▪ Brown's Choice Out of Race for Cal. Chancellorship

August F. Coppola, who was supported by Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr., for the chancellorship of the California State University system, has been eliminated from consideration by a search committee of the system's board of trustees.

Mr. Coppola's name reportedly is not on a list of about 28 candidates being interviewed by the committee to succeed Glenn S. Dumke, who is retiring.

Mr. Coppola, a member of the board, is the brother of Francis Ford Coppola, the filmmaker. Governor Brown reportedly tried to fill vacancies on the board with appointees who supported Mr. Coppola for the chancellorship. The governor denied those reports.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI AT ST. LOUIS

Arnold B. Grobman

▪ Chancellor's Supporters Win Vote at U. of Missouri

Faculty members at the University of Missouri at St. Louis have rejected, 150 to 108, a resolution asking for the resignation of Arnold B. Grobman, above, the campus's chancellor.

Some liberal-arts faculty members accused Mr. Grobman of cutting back budgets for their departments to pay for the development of new programs in other disciplines, a university spokesman said.

The situation was aggravated by reductions in the state's allocation to the university and by a plan—later modified—to raise faculty salaries that would have required decreases in other spending for academic programs, the spokesman said.

▪ Student Suspected of Arson at University of Arizona

Following a series of suspicious fires and false alarms at the University of Arizona, a freshman who worked part-time for campus police was arrested last week and charged with five counts of arson.

The student, Cynthia Louise Wong, 18, of Ann Arbor, Mich., was employed to check buildings after hours to make sure they were locked. She was apprehended after campus police turned the arson investigation over to the Tucson fire department.

The fires, which were set in several buildings, caused damage estimated at more than $160,000, a university spokesman said.

▪ Fewer Sabbaticals Granted in the Humanities

A decline in the number of sabbatical leaves granted to faculty members in the humanities was reported last month by the American Council on Education.

An A.C.E. survey of faculty members in the humanities, financed by the National Endowment for the Humanities, found a decline of 3.1 per cent in the number of sabbaticals granted in 1979-80, compared with the number two years earlier. In the same period, the number of leaves without pay granted to faculty members in the humanities increased by 15.9 per cent, the survey found.

The total number of full-time faculty members in the humanities in 1979-80 was estimated at 83,500, of whom 6.4 per cent took sabbatical leaves during the year and 3.4 per cent took leaves without pay.

▪ MIT Students Plan Ad Against Congressmen

Students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology plan to take a full-page advertisement this month in the New York *Times* to print the names "of the 10 worst Congressmen" as well as all Congressmen who voted affirmatively in the first round of student-aid cuts last fall.

Organizers say they will urge campus newspapers across the country to reprint the ad to generate student opposition to the budget cuts and to encourage more students to vote in next fall's Congressional races.

▪ Wichita State Dance Director Files $1.5-Million Suit

The director of the dance program at Wichita State University has filed a $1.5-million lawsuit in federal court charging that she was denied due process by a university committee that recommended she not be awarded tenure.

Chifra Holt, who was hired by the university in 1979, says also that she was discriminated against because she is Jewish and female.

One member of the tenure committee, an instructor in the dance program, stated that she wanted Ms. Holt to leave the university, the lawsuit charges. It asserts that the dean of the college of fine arts and the vice-president for academic affairs knew of that attitude before they appointed the woman to the committee, and that the appointment violated Ms. Holt's right to due process. A university spokesman declined to comment.

▪ Correction

In a Fact-File in *The Chronicle* of March 31, listing federal funds for colleges and universities in fiscal 1980, the total for research and development at all institutions should be $4,155,366,000. Total federal obligations at all institutions should be $8,319,815,000.

Notes from Tucson

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

"Old Main," the original building on the University of Arizona campus, now houses administrative offices.

TUCSON, ARIZ.

Palm trees, their high fronds rustling in the warm desert breeze, line the long avenue that bisects the campus of the University of Arizona. They provide a motif often repeated in the university's publications and fondly recalled by its alumni.

But palm trees are not native to Arizona's deserts. Neither are the lawns—thin by Eastern standards—that the university maintains in defiance of Tucson's arid climate.

The trees and the grass survive because the university, which has its own wells, can afford to squander water on them: On this old campus, laid out before the garden sprinkler became a common item, lawns—and flowerbeds and shrubberies and trees—are surrounded by low earthen berms and are flooded periodically with several inches of water from underground pipes.

Such a system of irrigation gives the impression of small lakes appearing and disappearing around the campus like mirages in a cartoon Sahara. But to some Tucson residents, worried by a water shortage that is likely only to worsen in the decades ahead, these transient lakes and the green-brown lawns they support seem decadencies forced on the parsimonious desert by improvident humans.

People who choose to live in this environment should content themselves with its natural beauty, some residents say, rather than try to "improve" it with thirsty lawns and delicate flowerbeds. Here in Pima County, they say, where the water table is thought to be dropping several feet every year, Kentucky bluegrass is a luxury that the environment cannot, in the long run, pay for.

A Shapely Relic

The campus was not always so green. In 1885, when the territorial legislature authorized a university here, it was a little more than a lonely expanse of desert scrub in a valley surrounded by blue mountains. Six years later the first building, now called Old Main, was opened to house the university's two original divisions, the school of agriculture and the school of mines.

Old Main still stands, a shapely relic of the the old Southwest preserved among the boxlike constructions of recent years. It is a long brick building with a lively roofline that climbs over towers, dances around chimneys, and slides gently across the broad porches that, in the days before air-conditioning, kept the hot summer sun off the university's first six staff members and 32 students.

Now the unused porches overlook cactus gardens, where the succulents that once grew wild here in the Sonoran desert are carefully tended by the university's gardening crews. The cacti are called agave, saguaro, prickly pear, barrel, purple cholla, antler cholla, and other names—some of them Spanish as though to remind latecomers that for generations this part of the world belonged to Spain. Near them live the ocotillo, a tree that sheds its leaves during times of drought, and the paloverde, whose fragile branches form a delicate tracery of light-green bark.

Ascetics and Friars

The shapes of the cacti and the desert trees are as marvelous as the sounds of their names. The saguaro is tall and thin, almost ascetic; the barrel cactus is short and rotund, like a jolly Friar Tuck of the desert. The prickly pear and the cholla, which have needles and misshapen appendages sticking out every which way, look otherworldly.

The campus, which covers 320 acres, seems to have no end of exotic plants and trees—some native, some imported to see if they could survive in this climate, some brought just for show. There are violets, irises, and roses; orange trees, sweet-smelling in the spring though their fruit is good only for making marmalade; olive trees, whose fruit can be gathered and pressed for oil; tall, narrow cypress trees, favored here as windbreaks; even a tree grown from a seed that went to the moon on Apollo 14.

The prudence—if not the morality—of maintaining so vast a garden in the desert may indeed be open to question. But it is nonetheless a beautiful place, with its cacti, its palms, and its vanishing lakes. A pale visitor from the chilly East, lingering here among the tanned students and warm sunshine, finds it easy to appreciate.

—LAWRENCE BIEMILLER

Adult Education: Bulk of Costs Borne by Students

NEW YORK

About 60 per cent of the total costs of continuing-education programs offered by colleges and universities come from tuition and fees. The balance comes largely from state and local governments, a study of the financing of adult education and training has found.

Almost all the costs of continuing education offered by professional associations and proprietary schools are paid by students. However, the study found, students enrolled in proprietary schools receive "sizable" amounts of federal and state aid to help with their tuition. Professional associations defray some expenses by using volunteer instructors.

Businesses, industrial companies, and unions pay almost all the costs of education and training for their employees. "They prefer it that way," according to the report of the study, which was conducted by the Institute of Higher Education at Columbia University Teachers College.

College Courses Criticized

Most companies are reluctant to get involved with public higher-education institutions because "they are worried about alliances that might interfere with training and general corporate objectives," said Richard E. Anderson, director of the institute and one of the authors of the report. Also, he said, "many trainers openly criticize college courses as not relevant," although they hire college faculty members to teach in programs.

The report was based on information from about 200 directors of continuing-education and training programs in higher-education institutions, proprietary and public schools, business and industry, professional associations, and community organizations across the country, as well as individual adult-education instructors, public officials, and others. The research was supported by a grant from the Exxon Education Foundation.

Colleges and universities provide about 40 per cent of all continuing-education programs, while business and industry offer about 10 per cent, the study found. Proprietary schools and professional associations together provide 5 per cent of the offerings.

The largest share of total continuing-education costs goes toward "putting an instructor in the classroom," said Mr. Anderson, who is an associate professor of higher education at Teachers College.

$10 to $60 an Hour

The study found that average compensation for part-time faculty members ranged from $10 an hour, paid by community organizations, to $60 an hour, paid by companies. Colleges paid about $20 an hour.

Mr. Anderson said many instructors for business and industry and professional associations were college faculty members. "These organizations pay professors at a higher rate than they receive on their home campuses, on either a full- or part-time basis. Some college faculty members earn over $100 per class hour teaching for corporations," he said.

For the most part, the cost of instructional materials is "modest," the study found. Although the research indicated that colleges spent "virtually nothing" for books and supplies, Mr. Anderson speculated that those materials "escaped the accounting system" because they were purchased directly by students.

The complete report, *The Costs and Financing of Adult Education and Training*, is available from Lexington Books, 125 Spring Street, Lexington, Mass. 02173, for $30.95.

—BEVERLY T. WATKINS

FACT-FILE

U.S. Medical Schools' Enrollment

Medical schools	Medical students: Men	Medical students: Women	Medical students: Total	Residents	Basic science students: Master's	Basic science students: Doctoral	Basic science students: Postdoc.	Other*	Grand total
Alabama									
University of Alabama	540	146	**686**	448	22	107	0	1,204	**2,467**
University of South Alabama	217	57	**274**	122	0	30	10	348	**784**
Arizona									
University of Arizona	252	104	**356**	260	5	101	28	153	**903**
Arkansas									
University of Arkansas	448	106	**554**	281	40	23	0	0	**898**
California									
University of California									
Davis	250	150	**400**	563	16	38	0	217	**1,234**
Irvine	275	112	**387**	606	5	36	35	0	**1,069**
Los Angeles	493	192	**685**	1,409	17	193	91	1,988	**4,383**
San Diego	364	118	**482**	405	17	90	27	53	**1,074**
San Francisco	419	235	**654**	1,199	40	255	153	824	**3,125**
Loma Linda University	475	133	**608**	445	30	13	7	804	**1,907**
University of Southern California	457	123	**580**	906	11	71	36	1,863	**3,467**
Stanford University	265	128	**393**	402	2	183	173	455	**1,608**
Colorado									
University of Colorado	364	161	**525**	—	255	98	56	148	**1,082**
Connecticut									
University of Connecticut	240	100	**340**	304	46	56	59	0	**805**
Yale University	320	134	**454**	319	8	143	178	310	**1,412**
District of Columbia									
Georgetown University	636	189	**825**	308	89	108	14	560	**1,904**
George Washington University	424	186	**610**	376	—	—	—	213	**1,199**
Howard University	278	218	**496**	264	28	75	0	708	**1,571**
Florida									
University of Florida	351	115	**466**	288	14	98	30	1,319	**2,215**
University of Miami	522	125	**647**	487	21	66	49	20	**1,290**
University of South Florida	226	62	**288**	271	0	25	1	114	**699**
Georgia									
Emory University	355	111	**466**	582	11	50	0	1,135	**2,244**
Medical College of Georgia	586	150	**736**	—	5	42	0	814	**1,597**
Morehouse College† ‡	29	33	**62**	0	9	8	0	155	**234**
Hawaii									
University of Hawaii	201	92	**293**	191	59	58	6	1,350	**1,957**
Illinois									
University of Chicago	332	99	**431**	334	28	271	142	0	**1,206**
University of Health Sciences—									
Chicago Medical School	387	143	**530**	142	21	75	13	84	**868**
University of Illinois	1,065	326	**1,391**	905	0	181	31	232	**2,749**
Loyola University of Chicago	316	135	**451**	251	18	79	22	0	**821**
Northwestern University	482	222	**704**	634	24	87	6	1,741	**3,196**
Rush University	353	158	**511**	283	0	28	0	0	**822**
Southern Illinois University	156	61	**217**	132	149	72	11	590	**1,171**
Indiana									
Indiana University	938	306	**1,244**	441	33	120	18	1,962	**3,818**
Iowa									
University of Iowa	530	181	**711**	415	86	165	99	3,170	**4,646**
Kansas									
University of Kansas	539	173	**712**	476	251	70	0	316	**1,825**
Kentucky									
University of Kentucky	334	97	**431**	292	9	44	12	1,891	**2,679**
University of Louisville	421	149	**570**	310	81	54	17	727	**1,759**
Louisiana									
Louisiana State University									
New Orleans	580	149	**729**	—	20	60	27	0	**836**
Shreveport	313	76	**389**	169	11	15	0	102	**686**
Tulane University	449	164	**613**	378	3	41	13	0	**1,048**
Maryland									
Johns Hopkins University	365	103	**468**	422	39	114	84	20	**1,147**
University of Maryland	542	176	**718**	395	28	52	49	797	**2,039**
Uniformed Services University									
of the Health Sciences	336	94	**430**	0	3	42	34	0	**509**
Massachusetts									
Boston University	407	185	**592**	449	30	138	30	2,780	**4,019**
Harvard University	477	196	**673**	1,306	0	185	0	38	**2,202**
University of Massachusetts	277	143	**420**	344	0	28	29	267	**1,088**
Tufts University	420	200	**620**	595	5	59	0	670	**1,949**
Michigan									
University of Michigan	720	255	**975**	475	37	216	99	8,661	**10,463**
Michigan State University	258	171	**429**	143	53	77	0	1,072	**1,774**
Wayne State University	763	242	**1,005**	579	49	90	30	955	**2,708**
Minnesota									
Mayo Graduate School of Medicine	120	42	**162**	662	0	18	61	275	**1,178**
University of Minnesota									
Minneapolis	774	300	**1,074**	945	62	176	18	1,567	**3,842**
Duluth‡	61	36	**97**	24	3	4	1	549	**678**
Mississippi									
University of Mississippi	494	104	**598**	259	19	43	0	450	**1,369**
Missouri									
University of Missouri									
Columbia	356	97	**453**	253	30	42	28	2,155	**2,961**
Kansas City	189	141	**330**	176	0	0	0	0	**506**
Saint Louis University	477	136	**613**	296	16	68	19	524	**1,536**
Washington University	403	130	**533**	509	0	185	0	273	**1,500**
Nebraska									
Creighton University	374	79	**453**	135	12	8	2	1,465	**2,075**
University of Nebraska	400	146	**546**	259	39	55	6	433	**1,338**
Nevada									
University of Nevada	144	50	**194**	39	3	18	5	64	**323**
New Hampshire									
Dartmouth College	129	74	**203**	148	0	37	18	165	**571**
New Jersey									
U. of Medicine and Dentistry of N.J.									
Newark	448	192	**640**	519	2	72	6	176	**1,415**
Piscataway	302	124	**426**	175	14	71	16	33	**735**

in Medicine and Science, 1980-81

Medical schools	Medical students: Men	Women	Total	Residents	Basic science students: Master's	Doctoral	Postdoc.	Other*	Grand total
New Mexico									
University of New Mexico	206	94	298	237	18	31	19	445	1,049
New York									
Albany Medical College	360	134	514	308	14	48	30	84	998
Columbia University	428	157	585	1,156	55	131	0	1,193	3,120
Cornell University	311	131	442	447	1	125	0	0	1,015
Mount Sinai School of Medicine of City University of New York	311	143	454	870	0	83	0	47	1,454
New York Medical College	545	209	754	546	78	44	0	10	1,432
New York University	519	191	710	636	1	107	3	0	1,457
University of Rochester	297	101	398	387	45	150	86	421	1,487
State University of New York									
Buffalo	397	194	943	455	33	137	37	3,149	4,374
Downstate Medical Center	699	201	900	377	3	110	10	294	1,692
Health Science Center, Stony Brook	156	108	264	160	0	78	45	2,372	2,921
Upstate Medical Center	435	163	598	—	0	0	0	249	847
Yeshiva University	482	227	719	1,054	0	143	109	233	2,258
North Carolina									
Duke University	332	154	486	460	6	187	68	583	1,833
East Carolina University	119	31	150	74	0	8	10	56	298
University of N.C. at Chapel Hill	433	208	641	374	133	213	69	1,697	3,127
Wake Forest University	335	96	431	303	17	73	15	137	976
North Dakota									
University of North Dakota	173	43	216	94	15	18	4	690	985
Ohio									
Case Western Reserve University	398	201	599	601	76	88	51	826	2,241
University of Cincinnati	560	213	773	467	59	129	24	392	1,844
Medical College of Ohio at Toledo	291	142	433	190	0	35	3	664	1,315
Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine	167	69	236	488	1	10	5	0	724
Ohio State University	620	185	805	246	68	106	20	—	1,245
Wright State University	247	79	326	304	40	21	3	1,885	2,579
Oklahoma									
University of Oklahoma	574	133	707	375	30	80	0	1,741	2,933
Oral Roberts University†	69	16	85	0	17	0	0	327	429
Oregon									
Oregon Health Sciences University	343	118	461	401	4	47	25	414	1,352
Pennsylvania									
Hahnemann Medical C. and Hospital	551	179	730	300	255	111	0	0	1,396
Thomas Jefferson University	728	169	897	324	23	68	0	226	1,538
Medical College of Pennsylvania	192	269	461	109	31	36	0	9	725
Temple University	512	219	731	280	21	67	0	415	1,522
University of Pennsylvania	478	197	675	839	0	336	85	673	2,599
Pennsylvania State U., Hershey Medical Center	280	108	388	182	20	76	0	202	868
University of Pittsburgh	406	137	543	394	3	74	0	0	1,014
Rhode Island									
Brown University	173	82	255	425	7	45	0	0	733
South Carolina									
Medical University of South Carolina	509	148	657	331	21	88	44	1,391	2,532
University of South Carolina	118	25	143	113	0	8	3	35	302
South Dakota									
University of South Dakota	187**	46	233	—	—	—	—	—	233
Tennessee									
East Tennessee State University†	150	28	193	57	7	10	0	0	177
Meharry Medical College	343	174	517	74	2	22	5	184	804
University of Tennessee Center for the Health Sciences	647	142	789	531	20	70	0	885	2,295
Vanderbilt University	337	84	421	366	6	116	86	649	1,643
Texas									
Baylor College of Medicine	497	169	666	694	0	120	109	91	1,682
University of Texas									
Health Science Center at Dallas	661	153	814	632	122	175	82	133	1,964
Medical Branch at Galveston	597	207	804	353	11	116	33	621	1,938
Health Science Center at Houston	536	177	713	289	3	44	83	304	1,436
Health Science Center at San Antonio	539	205	744	412	13	79	33	1,336	2,617
Texas A&M University	100	27	127	100	2	5	12	0	246
Texas Tech University	220	62	282	181	15	27	6	0	511
Utah									
University of Utah	336	65	401	320	50	62	31	927	1,791
Vermont									
University of Vermont	274	87	361	162	11	36	17	430	1,017
Virginia									
Eastern Virginia Medical School of the Eastern Virginia Authority	189	86	275	193	0	36	12	33	549
University of Virginia	426	111	537	319	3	105	52	662	1,678
Virginia Commonwealth University	506	171	677	564	87	128	14	1,172	2,642
Washington									
University of Washington	510	217	727	492	0	185	136	4,366	5,915
West Virginia									
Marshall University	93	24	117	29	8	2	0	30	186
West Virginia University	268	77	345	164	25	74	14	1,447	2,069
Wisconsin									
University of Wisconsin	471	177	648	485	59	132	86	6,773	8,183
Medical College of Wisconsin	564	194	758	406	22	55	0	2,320	3,621
Puerto Rico									
Universidad Central del Caribe Escuela de Medicina de Ceiey†	131	42	173	58	0	0	0	0	231
Ponce School of Medicine	66**	25	91	—	—	—	—	—	91
University of Puerto Rico	366	214	580	317	21	17	0	437	1,372
Total	46,134	17,373	65,497	44,268	3,122	9,842	3,488	92,590	221,208

* Includes students in allied health, arts and sciences, and other related fields.
** Does not include continuing-education course registrants.
† Developing medical school, operating with provisional accreditation.
‡ School of basic medical science.
— School did not report any students in this category.

SOURCE: JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Association Faces Black Issues at All Colleges

WASHINGTON

Leaders of the nation's predominantly black colleges began to notice a few years ago that they were being outnumbered at their annual trade association meetings by black administrators from predominantly white campuses.

Some became concerned that their organization, the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, was drifting away from its original mission as an association for black colleges.

Others argued that although the association had been established in 1969 as the major voice in Washington for black colleges, it had the duty to address the problems faced by the large number of blacks who were moving into previously all-white institutions.

The debate reflected a delicate relationship that had developed between black educators on black campuses and those on white campuses since white colleges began to integrate in the late 1960's and early 1970's. The affirmative-action plans that led to increased admissions and jobs for blacks on white campuses were viewed by some as a threat to the existence of black institutions.

N.A.F.E.O., caught in the middle of the debate, has been moving increasingly in recent years to expand its role as a "coordinator" for all issues concerning blacks in higher education.

The broadening function of N.A.F.E.O. became evident at the association's annual conference here last month. For the first time, the meeting included formal seminars on the problems of blacks on white campuses.

Cuts in Student Aid

One seminar included several reports on the social and academic problems that were said to result in a high dropout rate of black students at predominantly white colleges. Another session focused on the difficulties black faculty members have in obtaining tenure on white campuses, and on the problems of black administrators who find themselves locked into "dead end" positions—usually in minority-affairs offices.

The overriding concern, however, expressed by administrators from both black and white campuses, was the effect of cuts in federal student-aid funds and other programs that many black students rely on to enroll in college.

The latest cuts in higher-education programs proposed by the Reagan Administration could lead to a 25- to 50-per-cent reduction in black student enrollment in all of higher education, said Prezell R. Robinson, president of N.A.F.E.O. and of St. Augustine's College.

N.A.F.E.O. "has always been concerned about the broader issues concerning blacks in higher education, wherever they are," said Samuel L. Myers, executive director of the association.

But until this year, Mr. Myers said, the N.A.F.E.O. annual meetings had focused almost exclusively on the concerns of black colleges.

He said pressure to address the concerns of blacks on white campuses had increased as attendance at the conference became dominated by administrators from white colleges. Conference participants from white colleges now outnumber those from black colleges by about two to one.

He added that the association was resisting attempts by predominantly white institutions to use it as a source for candidates for administrative and faculty positions on those campuses.

"If we were to agree to that, we would be committing suicide," he said. "We are still an association of black colleges."

—LORENZO MIDDLETON